Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1858.

1. Viloran

Professional and Business Cards.

T. M. SMITH. NOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT. WILMINGTON, N. C. Will give personal and prompt attention to the sa'e and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country pro-Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'. Oct. 21st, 1858. H. W. GROVES,

NSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER WILMINGTON, N. C. Oct. 8, 1858.—6-6m. JOHN F. HERRING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. Cl an Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door busi-April 2, 1858-31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES.

March 19, 1857-29-1y.

CLARK & FELT,

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS, Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C., BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on

delivery. March 5, 1858.—27-1y. W. H. MCRARY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. venient distance from, the village, at eight dollars per Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. month, including washing, lights, &c. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash, "Salem, do. Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, . WILMINGTON, N. C. April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. ALFRED ALDERMAN.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Will give prompt attention to all business in his line. WILMINGTON. N. C. GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C. June 17 S. M. WEST,

A UCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. WILLIAM H. LIPPITT.

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN, MONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine, -he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20-37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS, Wilmington, N. C. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the · public, that he is prepared to make and put up to orler-Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South. Iron Railing-50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order, N. B .- Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied

tention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or Nov. 23d .- [12-tf. 900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM. ton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months | bia, S. C., until January 1st, after that date at Hillsborough, ime, or discount of 21 per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, N. C. SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.

WISH TO EXCHANGE THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for likely young NEG POLES 10,000 DOLLARS. likely young NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years of age. Any person having one or more to sell, will please give me a call, as I am ready to pay the highest cash price. JOHN BARDEN.

Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt.

Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858 NEGROES WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington. DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

\$100 REWARD. is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington.

lodgment in any jail where I can get him.
J. H. MURPHY. Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C. May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

NEGROES WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER, residing a few miles from Clinton. Sampson County, desires to purchase NEGROES ransing from five to thirty years of age-men, women, boys and girls. The highest cash prices will be paid. He may be called on as above, or addressed by letter at Clinton EVERET PETERSON.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE BEEN USING now in use, that we know of. Wilmington, June 12th, 1858.

E. J. LUTTERLOH, JAMES L. HATHAWAY, JAMES SHACKLEFORD, C. WORTH, B. G. WORTH, Joseph B. Russell SAMUEL J. BEERY, ZENO H. GREENE. The above Card speaks for itself. A sample of the Ma chines can now be seen at my store. All orders will be

promptly filled for any pattern that may be chosen. Cash upon delivery. Needles also for sale by the dozen at \$1.— All Machines warranted; if defective, others supplied in their places. GEO. H. KELLEY. their places. 237-1m&42-tf VALUABLE ROCKY POINT LAND FOR SALE. 1,000 ACRES OF LAND, LYING ON THE WEST side of the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, known as the VATTS,

or FERRY PLANTATION. These lands, as all others adjoining them, are underlaid with lime rock and the best of marl. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, with a good Dwelling and Outhouses, Negro Houses, Stables and Barn; the last two new framed buildings, and on the brink of the river. Wishing to move, I will sell on accommodating terms. For further information apply to my father, Levin Lane. My overseer, L. D. Cherry, will show the place. 245-1w-43-tf l'awboro' Southerner please copy and send bill to this

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD. THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish high prices, and that without jewing or telling that Negros LIVE IN: OR, TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN NORTH

every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South. The best of reference can be given if required March 10 1854-27-tf JAMES MCCLARANAN.

fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES-and

SELLING OFF AT COST. THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet J. HARD WHITE ASH AND RED ASH COAL, all ton, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at sizes, furnished on board vessels in large or small quantities, require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.

ISAAC WELLS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and Wharf on River Delaware, above Popiar st., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

at the lowest rates.

Office No. 243 Dock street, corner of 3d street, Shipping Whessrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pampmer containing Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pampmer containing the containing of the c short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only settle immediately. March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS. LBS. Pure White Lead; 10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc; 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish: 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; " dry assorted: 10 "Spanish Brown; 5 "Venetian Red;

Yellow Ochre; Linseed Oil; " Lard Oil; " Best Sperm Oil;

2 "Best Sperm On;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale
and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, wholesale and retail, by Oct. 2-5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Schools.

LONG CREEK ACADEMY. MR. SAMUEL W. CLEMENT, Principal.
THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN PLACED UPON A permanent basis, and is now in successful operation. It presents strong claims to public patronage, and we confidently recommend it to the attention of parents and guardians. The next session will commence on Monday, Oct. COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,

Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's sity. He has qualified himself for the special business of instruction, and presents the highest testimonials of moral character and of skill in teaching. Boys can be prepared for any class in any of our Colleges or Universities, or in-structed with reference to any practical calling in life.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS. desired, by a French teacher recently from Paris, and now residing in the village. Board can be had in, or at a con-

> H. BELL, JOHN JONES, Committee. CHARLES HENRY, S. S. SATCHWELL,

7-3t

Oct. 15, 1858.

WESTERN CAROLINA MALE ACADEMY, MT. PLEASANT, N. C. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ABOVE IN-

stitution have been authorized to apply to the Legislature at its next session for a College Charter. In view of this, with the prospect of obtaining said charter, the above Academy will be so organized at its next session as to form regular College classes. TERMS OF TUITION:

The Session will commence on the 21st of October, inst. Tuition invariably in advance.

WILLIAM GERHARDT, Principal. HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY. JANUARY 12th, 1859, the Institution above named will be opened at Hillsborough, N. C., to be conducted in chief by Capt. C. C. Tew, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy, at Columbia, South Carolina, and public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line Mr. W. D. Gaillard, a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, and an instructor of approved experience .--The drill, discipline and course of studies, will assimilate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies of the first two years, or preparatory course, will be, Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States. Histo-

> be announced hereafter. The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the fourth week in November. The charge will be \$300 per annum, payable as follows: \$100 at the commencement of the Academic year; \$100 on May 1st, and \$100 on August 1st, for which the ∆cademy will provide instruction, text books, stationery, quarters, board, fuel, lights, washing, clothing, (except shirts, draw-

ry of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geography, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will

ers, and socks,) and medical attendance. No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 15 years of by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt atage, or who cannot read and write with facility. Pupils will be received as day scholars for drill and instruction at the rate of \$105 per annum, payable in three equal instalments at the dates above mentioned. But in this case they will be provided with arms and accoutrements only, and no responsibility will rest upon the Academy except during the hours at which such pupils are actually engaged on drill or at recitation. For further information address the undersigned at Colum-

> C. C. TEW. Oct. 1st. 1858. 5-12t-w. LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department. MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department. THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal Board in advance, is \$6 50; Tuition from \$10 to \$15; Or namentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to

SCHOOL BOOKS. THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF

W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.

Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard Sept. 30th, 1858

REPRESENT RECEIVING FEEDING \$50 REWARD

WILL BE PAID BY THE SUBSCRIBER, for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail so that I get and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong-has a | mon color, only some parts of his face is darker than the wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. other parts; has good teeth, long and rather crooked nose, Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be and otherwise featured well, except his color; of medium lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his ter county, Virginia, by a man named Dunaway, and may try to get back to that region. I bought him in Wilmington some four years ago, from Ansly Davis, or M. Cronly. He deserted on the 7th inst., and may be lurking about Wilmington, on his way to Virginia.

JOHN MERCER. Brunswick co., N. C., Oct. 12, '58.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Columbus County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1858.

Ann Smith Motion to propound the last will and William G. Smith, Henry J. Smith, and testament of Samothers, heirs and next of kin of Samuel Smith, dec'd. uel Smith, dec'd.

the above make of Maciones in our families for a number of months, and find them to be such as they are recombarrant, William Brantly, and wife Elizabeth, Dilmended. Easy to work and don't get out of order -sewing | Ion Brantly and William Brantly, Jr., defendants in this case, best Sewing Machines are non-residents of this State : It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Weekly Journal for six weeks, notifying the said non-resi dents to appear at the Court House in Whitewille, on the second Monday in November next, and object to the probate of said will, if they think proper.

At office, the second Monday of August, A. D., 1858. W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C. [Pr. Adv. \$5 62] CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call. May 28th, 1858

FARMERS LOOK OUT. him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished for-eign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONIMENTS. All matters are for MONIMENTS. All matters are for MONIMENTS. All matters are for monitored supply of finished or unfinished for-but little to invest. Address, LUKE A. POWELL. Aug. 3. - 1-9m.* Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets, For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator. January 8th, 1858

COAL

August 5, 1858.

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County Court, September Term, 1858. Henry VanGlahn) Original Attachment.

Jacob Wessel. IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob Wessel, is a non-resident: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication he made in the Will ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilming ton Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plain-tiff's debt and costs.

SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk. Oct. 15th, 1858 [pr. adv. \$5 62]

STOVES AND GRATES, THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT, OF THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED PATTERNS, ever offered in this State, will sell as low as can be bought North. L. A. HART.

GUNS_GUNS. and best assortment of DOUBLE GUNS ever offered in this market, made to my own order, and which I can sell at 15 per cent. less than if bought in New York.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT. THIS NEW COFFEE POT, for which a patent has been ▲ issued, possess this advantage over all others: It is well known that, in the ordinary way of boiling coffee, the fine aroma, which gives to the coffee its most delicious flavor, passes off with the vapor, and the longer it is boiled, the more bitter and unpalatable, and unhealthy it becomes; hence a resort to the French Strainer, which gives a raw-tasting beverage. "THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT" entirely prevents the escape of aroma. One-third less coffee is required, and the full flavor of the berry retained. A large number of testimonials have been received ritorial Legislature, which is instituted expressly for the were: from those who have used them. For sale by

CARBON OIL LAMPS AT REDUCED PRICES; A LSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN, COPPER and A Sheet Iron Ware, of my own manufacture, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit. Turpentine Stills made to order, or any other article in my line, at short no-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1858. Sam'l. R. Bunting, Administrator Petition for sale de bonis non of Joseph Barker Real Estate to pay

61 00 law of Joseph Barker, are non-residents: It is therefore or that the Federal Government may prohibit slavery in sels. Have we here an equality of trade? dered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wir the common domain, the conclusion against the power mington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to of the territorial Legislature to accomplish the same reappear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer | will pretend for a moment that Congress can rightfully or demur, or judgment final will be entered, and the land prohibit slavery in the territories

sold, as prayed for in the Petition. Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk. Oct. 15 .- 7-6t. [pr. adv. \$5 62.] 80 \$1000 A YEAR. 33 We want Local and Traveling AGENTS

in all parts of the SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES, to whom the largest Commissions will be paid. Our List includes OVER 25 VOLUMES OF T. S. ARTHUR'S WORKS.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL BOOKS, &c. Among these will be found LIVES of JEFFERSON and HAMILTON, Dr. E. K. KANE, and other distinguished Explorers and Travelers, &c. Life of Louis Napoleon, History of India, AND

The India Mutiny; Years in the Wilds of Africa, &c., &c. l of these Books are among the most saleable published OF LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS ALONE, OVER THIRTY THOUSAND COLLES,

and the sale is increasing. Many of our Agents are making from \$5 to \$10 a day in selling our Publications; and we claim that our List includes the most saleable Books offered to Agents and Canvassers. And believing in LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS we furnish our Books to Agents for from 10 to 12 per cent. below the usual prices.

For full particulars of Agency, Terms, &c., address J. W. BRADLEY Publisher, 48 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 24, 1858.—4-2m LANDS FOR SALE.

State of Florida, Andrew S. Garr and others, Lewis Curtis & Nath'l. Thurston, Leon County. Trustees of the Apalachicola Land | Chancey.

Company, and others. DURSUANT to a Decree rendered in this cause, the subscriber will sell by auction at the places and times herein specified, all the lands belonging to said Company embraced in "The forbes purchase," and lying in the counties of Leon, Wakulla, Gadsden and Liberty, viz: the lands lying in the first two named counties will be sold at TAI LAHASSEE, on the seventh (7th) day of December, and those lying in the last two, will be sold at QUINCY, on the fourteenth (14th)

day of December next. These lands, comprising about a million of acres, extend from the St. Marks to the Apalachicola Rivers; they exhibit every variety of timber indiginous to this latitude, including, of course, live oak, cypress, cedar and juniper; the soil is adapted to the growth of grain, cotton-long and short staple, tobacco, and sugar-cane. The waters abound in fish, and the forest with materials for ship-building and naval

TERMS-"One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance in one and two years, in equal instalments, with eight per cent. interest from date of purchase; titles to be made by the Receiver when all the purchase

money is paid.' The sale will be positive and without reserve. JOHN BEARD, Receiver, &c. Tallahasse, August 28, 1858.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, offers for sale his LANDS, lying in Brunswick county, between the Fayette haustible bed of MARL very convenient. It is a very heal- nature of the charge itself. O., Brunswick county, N. C.

September 17, 1858. PUBLIC DAY IN DUPLIN COUNTY. THE CLERKS OF THE SEVERAL COURTS OF THE ■ county of Duplin, the Register, the Sheriff and other officers of said county, for public convenience, have agreed that they will meet in future, at the Court House in Kenansville, ON MONDAY OF EACH WEEK, for the transaction of business connected with their several offices. THOMAS J. CARR, Sh'ff.

September 1st, 1858. T. WADDILL Has taken charge of the FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL. WITH EFFICIENT AID IN THE DIFFERENT departments, and his own supervision of the entire Esablishment, he hopes to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House. Raleigh and Warsaw four horse lines of Stages arrive

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1858.

weekly.

NEW BOOKS FOR AGENTS. WANTED.—AN AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY to engage in the sale of THEFT NEW WORLD SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION gage in the sale of THREE NEW WORKS, beautifully illustrated, entitled "MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY," giving a complete and reliable Biography of HENRY CLAY, his most able and important Speeches and lake filters. Following and Continue delivered to ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND es, and also fifteen Eulogies and Orations, delivered at it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me at home, as all who know me know I give exceedingly of his death—subscription price, \$2 00; "THE LAND WE

> vo pages; price \$4 00. Circulars, giving full information, with Terms to Agents, sent on application. Address, BUANE RULISON, Publisher, No. 33 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

> IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTI-I cated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any length ened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arper ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.
>
> Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing

From the Richmond South. The Heresles of Douglas.

our view to the Senatorial representation of that State, thought of any such policy.

But, while such is our position in respect of the struggle in Illinois, we cannot forbear an expression of dissatisfaction with a doctrine which Judge Douglas has pro-JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, direct, the leargest and best assortment of DOUBLE GUNS ever offered in this market, made to my own order, and which I can sell be to the common territory, they have a right to the vessels of Hamburg, thus making the toll even and those to apply to the question of jurisdiction. By electment, it is just as much incompetent to repel slavehis property by government; hence results an abligation add, what are the chances under the present Adminison the Territorial Legislature to secure immigrants from | tration of having the toll abolished ! the South in the quiet possession of their slaves. If this they were excluded from the territory by a positive prohibition. Wherefore, we deny, out and out, that a Terprotection of the rights of persons and property, may

secarity of slavery—the property of the South. The same conclusion was established in the Dred Scott decision, but by a somewhat different process of planted itself on the position that Congress—the Federal Legislature—has no power under the Constitution to interdict slavery in the territory. This is the non-intervention doctrine of the Democratic party. But, a terpossesses only such authority as is communicated by its principal. Wherefore, the territory of a Legislature is sult, is absolutely irresistible. No Southern Democrat

When, therefore, Judge Douglas was reported to have declared that the Territorial Legislatures might lawfully exclude slavery from the territories by denying it the protection to which all property is entitled at the hands apologetic interpretation of his language; and before protesting against the principle which we understood him to promulgate, we awaited his own construction of Spain do not affect our shipping as disastrously. his speech. We have it at last, and we are obliged to say that it is very far from satisfactory to the South.

clude slavery by denying it legal protection, he intended Among our recent publications are the Public and Private to impose the obligation upon Congress. In other words they understood him to affirm it to be the duty of the Livingstone's Travels and Explorations for Sixteen slavery in the territories. If this were his meaning we origin of the Claim of the Government of Hanover to [Judge Marvin], for trial. could not acquit him of maintaining an erroneous opinion in regard to the authority of the territorial governests of the South.

Unfortunately, Judge Douglas repudiates the friendly construction of his adherents. He maintains the right of a Territorial Legislature to refuse the enactments essential to the security of slavery, but he does not propose to repair the deficiency by the protecting intervention of Congress. On the contrary, he emphatically denies the power of Congress to legislate at all in respect of slavery in the territories. True, he involves himself in a palpable absurdity; for if Congress may not act upon slavery in the territories, so neither can the Middle Circuit, in Congress. Nevertheless, Judge Douglas does explicitly In deny that Congress may interpose for the protection of slavery in default of territorial legislation. In proof of the assertion, we invite attention to the following article from the Chicago Times of October 13th:

We think the reader will agree with us, that the charge upon the Democratic party of attempting to pave the way for the enactment of a slave code, so called, for the territories, comes under the head of foolish assertions, against which it is needless to oppose a serious denial. For we premise that no person but a desperate partisan would make the accusation, and none but blinded fanatics will believe that the accusation contains any truth; and such individuals would believe as firmly in the face of a denial, as in the absence of one. Taking this view, we had about determined not to follow up our recent article on the subject of slave property in the territories, with one on the subject of the talked-of slave code-but seeing some allusions to the topic in a respertable Republican paper, printed in the country, we propose to repeat some "lines" and "precepts " of a wholesome nature, and commend them to friend

Be it observed, that all the statements that the Democrat ic party in Illinois, or in any other State, are in favor of fortifying slavery in the territories with a Congressional slave code, were kept back until within a few weeks, and are only sprung upon the public now, in the lope of deceiving the popular mind. What is the charge? Why, that the VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE. Democracy are urging the enactment of a slave code, and that Senator Douglas, if the Democratic party succeed in this State, will arge and procure such an enactment. This is the substance of the accusation; it was started for the ville and Wilmington road and Cape Fear River, three miles from Brinkley's depot, on the W. & M. R. R., and nineteen go; and has extended, with the speed and facility of slaumiles above Wilmington. The tract of land contains SIA der, into all sections. But have the editors who make this HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES. There is cleared charge anything to support it? Do they offer any proof or land sufficient to work three ploughs, of which are fifteen even intimate that they have it in their possession? Not a or twenty acres of good river land, and an excellent low- all; but still the charge is kept up, in spite of repeated de land Pasture for stock. The uplands are level, and an inex- mals by the Democratic papers- in spite, too, of the puerile

thy location, well watered; with a comfortable new dwel- And it will be remembered that Lincoln questioned Sena ling house and other necessary buildings. I also offer for tor Douglas, to ascertain how he viewed the matter, and sale TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND lying on was answered that the Cincinnali platform, with popular the N. E. side of Cape Fear River on Lyon Swamp, in Bla- sorereignly as its fundamental principle, was broad and den county. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to firm enough for him and the Democratic party to stand up-the subscriber on the premises, or address to Robinson P. on; and that platform and that principle are opposed to TERRITORIES. There is evidence in Lincoln's subsequent pursuant to the terms thereof, but little injury or incon- whatever. R. A. LYTLE. Congressional intervention for or against slavery in the speeches that he deemed that answer complete, as the people of the State regarded it overwhelming. But notwith standing this accumulation of testimony in opposition to the assumption that the Democracy and Senator Douglas are now or ever will be in favor of enacting a Congressional slave code for the territories-the Republican papers in this city every day or two repeat the accusation. And yet it can hardly be possible that they expect the people to give it any credence; if they do expect, however, they are calculating effects that will not be realized. The people are not fools but those who take them to be fools are less wise than knavish. The majority of the people are Democrats, and the result of the approaching election will show that they

Having denied that the Democracy-any wing of the De mocracy, at the North or South, intend to push for or profess to be in facer of the enactment of a stace code for the and depart from this House daily, and the Salem Stage tricussion. Any person, to be sure, has the right to speculate with M. Daguerre—by whom the fixing of the sun picon the supposed advantages or manifest disadvantages of tures was first effected. In 1839, Daguerre publicly ansuch a code; there is no law against that—and it is nobody's business; but when it is said, seriously, that the enactment nounced his discovery that incide of silver is an exquiof it will ever enter into the policy of the Democratic party a serious falsehood is uttered. There is no authority for of mercury tends to develop and fix the image formed such a code in the principles of the Demogratic party; and we know of no Demogratic statesman who is ready to go beyond those principles for authrity for any present action prospective policy.

would fall short of that result. Their zeal to conjure up ug-ly issues out of the future, which any sane person knows the future does not contain-for instance, their nonsensical jargon about a slave code, is conclusive proof, and is so regarpolitics of Illinois, on the proper issues of the canvass .-They have had forced home upon them the odious negro Democrocy of favoring a-slave code. Fudge and gammon!

The Chicago Times is the confidential organ of Judge

indignant organ disdainfully denies that its candidate proposes "Congressional intervention for or against sla-We are not of those who anticipate the result of the very in the Territories. Nay, the words of Judge Sprague to the Grand Jury of the Massachusetts Circuit present contest in Illinois with indifference. Limiting Douglas himself are re-produced to prove that he has no of the United States Court, as reported in the Boston

we do not hesitate to avow a preference for Douglas | It thus appears from the exposition of a competent South, we incline rather to the election of Senator strained to qualify our aspiration for his success by a as piracy. remonstrance against the heresy of his doctrine.

our commerce-should be protected. Our exports to Hamburg for the fiscal year 1857,

argumentation. In the first place the Supreme Court for 1857 to Hamburg were carried 19 per cent. in A. be found in a judicial district, and if first apprehended merican vessels, and 81 per cent. in foreign.

of the year 1857, were:

> The imports show even a greater difference. The imports into the United States for 1857 were:

From Hamburg. ments are not needed here to prove the necessity for a tried. of government, we repudiated the doctrine as an absurd new treaty to give us equality of trade. It may, how- Under the various slave acts of the United States, auand mischievous heresy. But his riends ventured an ever, be added, that with no other country have we pro-

The apologists of Judge Douglas represented that in asserting the power of a territorial Legislature to executable the power of a territorial Legislature to executable the first discountry. The testimony of meaning of the laws, and must be tried in the first discountry. the committee is contained in a blue book just printed, trict of the United States into which he is brought. Federal Legislature to enact laws for the security of ed by the committee "appointed to enquire into the jail, will be removed to the District of South Florida levy the Stade tolls, to consider in what degree they are detrimental to the commerce of the United Kingdom, ments, but we might applaud his solicitude for the inter- and the effect of giving notice to determine the treaty under which this country has assented to the payment

of such tolls for a limited period:" 1. That the foundation of the claim of Hanover to levy Bowlin and suite, says : the Stade toll was a treaty with Denmark in 1717, A D., and a further treaty with Sweden in 1719, by which whatever right to those countries possessed was trans-

ferred to the Elector of Hanover. 2. That the proportion of Stade toll to freight in British ships from Hull to Hamburg, is, at the present time, on a bale of spun silk, 115 per cent.; on a bale of cotton goods, 142 per cent., and on a bale of woolen Territorial Legislature, which is but the creature of yarn, 36 per cent. That the average annual amount of Stade tolls levied on cargoes, under the British flag, has risen £4 10s. per 100 tons British in 1846, to £1 6s.

4d. in 1855. That the increase on British tonnage entering the port of Hamburg has been 102 per cent. since 1849, and the foreign tonnage, exclusive of British and Hamburg, entering the port of Hamburg has, during the same period, increased 99 per cent.

4. That the Stade toll is injurious to the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom. 5. That the tax is specially prejudicial to the part of markets with similar articles not subject to the tax, and this is left sensibly in the coal trade, and particularly in for military operations. the export of the less valuable descriptions of coal. That goods, the property of Hamburg citizens, and

toll, and British ships are thereby exposed to an unfair 7. That the general trade of Hamburg; notwithstanding the discouragement occasioned by the tax, has more than doubled within the last ten years.

Stade toll, has risen in a still more striking ratio, that of we understant, entertain the notion that the magnet or Bremen, the Elsfleth toll on the Weser having ceased, compass is not affected by local attraction, like a cargo and that of Stettin, the Sound Dues having been abol of iron, if the latter is covered with some non-conductished.) have also increased in a very large proportion. | ing material, such as dry tarpaulin. This is a great erinasmuch as the Sound Dues were a tax charged not of causing many fatal mistakes in navigation. Magonly upon articles of export, but also on articles of gen- netism is different from a current of electricity in the eral use imported into the United Kingdom; but the important particular, that the attraction of the former Stade toll is levied on exports from, and not on imports is not affected by the interposition of glass or an insulainto, the United Kindgdom

upon the commerce of Great Britain.

12. That it is expedient that notice should be

to terminate the treaty of 1844 with Hanover. N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

Progress of Photographic Discovery.—To paint

the resources of modern chemistry. Like every other by a cargo of iron, remove the compass to some posismall beginnings to splendid results. The old alchemists cannot be duped into the support of the party that seeks to serve the negro to the expense and neglect of the white man.

Here the dependence of the Democracy teenth century went farther, and Wedgwood and Davy The enemies of the Democracy in Illinois go too far, if they of Daguerre's labors. The last fifteen years have preesire to defeat Senator Douglas, and just far enough if they sented a continuous chain of improvement in this most ocracy of Baltimore with a view to the overthrow of ded all over the State, by all sorts of 1 copic, that the Lin- wanting neither in number nor in variety. Besides the ganize their forces and, if necessary, vindicate their rights colnites long since despaired of effecting a revolution in the designations drawn from the names of the inventors, by an effort of physical exertion. The struggle will be equality doctrine, until most of them have avowed it; even Lincoln has avowed it, repudiated it, and then avowed it— ferrotype, ambrotype, ambr until they are heart sick, and so seek relief in accusing the these designations depending upon the kind of chemical will be cheered by the sympathy and applause of the substances employed.

the suggestion that Judge Douglas would favor Congressional legislation for the protection of slavery in the Territories? The idea is repudiated as an absurdity—as a fabrication of the Abolitionists—as a malicious are informed, and are no doubt intended to join those already doing so well at Camp Verde, above San Anatter of the Judges and Infection nave got to dailing and Infection nave got to dailing cach other for the Judges and Infection nave got to dailing and Infection nav slander against Douglas and the Democracy; and the tonio, Texas .- N. O. Picayune.

Per Square of 10 lines or less-cash in advance do...... 1 25

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first. No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

Jurisdiction in Slave Trade Cases. We extract the following from the charge of Judge Journal

Among the capital cases to be examined was one

of the Missouri restriction, and Judge Breese who uni- lature to deny legal securities to slave property, and re- ted special statutes, one of which enacts that robbing a ted with the Black Republicans to defeat that measure, jects the proposition that Congress may interpose for its vessel, running away with a vessel, stealing feloniously demur, or judgment final by default will be entered against and who was rewarded by them for his treachery to the protection. Under these circumstances, we are con- from a vessel to the amount of \$50, shall be considered Another special law makes the carrying on of the slave trade to be considered as piracy. In 1794 United States citizens were forbid to carry on the foreign slave

The Hanoverian Government, in May, 1855, in com- trade, and in 1807 the importation of slaves to the Unimulgated in the progress of the canvass. We allude to pliance with the general desire to have the Stade Dues ted States was made a capital offence of this nature .the declaration that a Territorial Legislature may law- abolished, gave the following notification :- "With the Now, to be engaged in the slave trade, in general, is defully prohibit the introduction of slavery. It is true Judge Douglas maintains that such an exclusion of Hanover has abolished the Stade Dues on the Elbe for case, he was sorry to say, would come up before the Southern interests from the common territory, may be all ships and goods entering Hamburg seaward." It jury; but as he was not informed as to the particular accomplished only by the indirect expedient of refusing was at fist supposed that Hanover was thus gracefully evidence to be brought forward in the case, he should the legal enactments essential to the security of slavery. Sielding the point, and it was so applauded—but upon But the wrong is not mitigated by the mode of its pertural it was found that this liberal grant applied only to the evidence.

a right to be protected in the privilege. If the territo- terms of our former treaty, vessels of the United States the Constitution of the United States, all offences rial authority is incompetent to repel slavery by positive reallowed the same privileges as Hamburg vessels, against her laws, committed within the limits of the but in practice this was not the case. We now with country, are to be tried within the State and district ry by an omission to give it the security of legal guar- Great Britain pay duties under protest, but what are where such offences were committed. This is provided antees. Every citizen has a right to the protection of his property by government; hence results an abligation add, what are the chances under the present Adminis- high seas the constitution makes no special provision, but has left it for Congress to enact such laws as may It will only take a few figures to prove the injustice be deemed proper. On this point several acts have safe guard is denied them, it is no less a wrong than if of the present system to shipping, and the necessity that been passed, one in 1790, and another as late as 1835. By the general provisions of both, it is enacted that when a crime is committed on the high seas the offenders shall be tried in the district in which they are first constitutionally refuse the enactments essential to the Foreign vessels. 2,592,803 the offence is committed. But from the terms of the statutes some doubts have arisen as to their true mean-\$3,199,798 ing, and to the true exposition which should be given From this it appears that the exports of this country them. The one statute contemplates that a party may there, there he is to be tried, and the other has reference The total exports of the country for the same period of the year 1857, were:

The true interpretation of the term seemed to him without doubt to mean the first district into which a Showing that 70 per cent. of the total exports were in may commit an offence on board a vessel, and be taken American vessels, and only 30 per cent in foreign ves- into a port, and from thence taken to another port and district, and still be apprehended and tried in the latter, for it is in the district in which he is apprehended that he must be tried. But there are laws of the United States which give certain officers of the government the American vessels.......\$251,653 \$4,395,760 power of apprehension on the high seas; and a party In the case of Hamburg almost one-half of one per he is first brought. If first brought into the district of cent comes in American vessels, while of the total im- Massachusetts, then be must be tried here; if first carports 70 per cent. comes in American vessels. Argu- ried into another district, then it is there that he must be

portionally as small an amount of American vessels em- officers of the United States Navy, to cause crews and ployed. Even the almost prohibitory tomage duties of v. ssels found engaged in the slave trade to be apprehended, taken into custody, and brought to the United In conclusion we publish the resolutions of the British States. Under this authority it appeared plain to him Committee; and the same reasons which make it im- that a party arrested on the high seas for a violation of perative for Great Britain to have a new treaty are the slave acts, is certainly there apprehended, within the with one hundred and sixty pages of evidence and sta- It is from this charge the conclusion is drawn that tistical matter. The following are the resolutions adopt- Capt. Townsend, of the slave brig Echo, now in Boston

> DEPARTURE AND COURSE OF THE PARAGUAY EXPEDI-TION.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday last, after noticing the departure of the Paraguay expedition, under the naval and military command of Commodere Shubrick, the Sabine taking out Judge

She (the Sabine) is to proceed no further than Buenos

Ayres, where the minister and his suite will be received on board the U. S. war steamer Fulton, which will proceed immediately up the river towards Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. It is supposed by the Minister that upon his arrival in the Fulton, at the mouth of the river-near which is the Paraguayan fort of the Trias Borcas-he will have some diplomatic communication with the authorities of Paraguay. There he will declare, in general terms, the object of this special mission. It will remain with the Paraguayan Government then to determine whether they will permit the Fulton to proceed, and in fact whether they will receive our Minister. Under a decree of the Government no ship of war is to ascend the river without permission. So there is a chance for a crisis at once in Judge Bowlin's mission .-The river Paraguay is navigable up to Asuncion by vessels drawing not more than thirteen feet water. The Fulton draws but eleven feet. We learn that Commoour produce and trade which has to compete in foreign thousand men. The Sabine will remain at Buenos dore Shubrick can, in case of hostilities, land over two Ayres, but can furnish about three or four hundred men

Judge Bowlin will deport himself in his mission with the greatest degree of civility towards the Government carried in Hamburg ships, are exempt from the Stade of Paraguay, and will endeavor to bring about an adjustment of present difficulties, and the establishment of mutually beneficial relations for the future between Paraguay and the United States.

COMPASSES IN SHIPS .- Many persons, and among the 8. That the trade of Hamburg, which is free from number, seamen, embracing most commanders of vessels, 9. That the Stade toll differs from the Sound Dues, ror, and one which we have no doubt has been the means ting material. Place a magnet or compass inside of a 10. That it does not appear that any service whatev- glass vase, and it will be affected by the presence of iron er is rendered by Hanover in return for the tax levied on the outside of the glass, just as if there were no such medium between them. The atmosphere itself, if dry, 11. That if the treaty of 1844, by which the United is a superior non-conducting medium to glass, therefore Kingdom is bound for a limited period to assent to the the interposition of a tarpaulin (laid on the top of iron) payment of the State tell, were determined by notice between the compass and attractive cargo, is of no use

There is one method, however, of obviating local attraction to a great extent on board of vessels, and it can be brought into use by every sea captain: that is, to remove the compass as far as possible from the cause of local attraction. Thus, if it is found that the compass is affected by the presence of an adjacent body of iron. a picture by a sunbeam is certainly a beautiful art; if the latter cannot be removed to a greater distance, but to give permanence to the picture has required all then take the compass away from it. If it is attracted art, the progress of improvement has been gradual, from tion as high up on the mast as possible, and it is our opinion that every ship should carry a compass on its mast as well as one on the quarter-deck.

The attraction of magnetism is inversely according to the square of the distance. Thus, the force of magnetic attraction is equal to four pounds at the distance advanced yet another stage; but it was M. Niepec, a of one foot from the magnet, it is but one pound at the greater the distance between the object of local attraction, such as a cargo of iron, the hull of an iron vessel or the engines of a steamer-the disturbance of the magnet's true action is greatly lessened in proportion.

Scientific American. of experiment at the same time, without any knowledge | The Baltimore Democracy Preparing for Resistance. The Exchange reports a movement among the Demattractive art. Scientific men, practical chemists, ar- Plug-Ugly despotism. We congratulate our allies on tists-all have added to the stock of information on the the auspicious indication. They have tried every expesubject. And the distinctive names, too, have been riment of peaceful endeavor without effect; let them or there are the others, such as photograph, heliograph, co- neither difficult nor doubtful, for the brutal energy of country.-Richmond South.

More Camels .- We learn that the ship Thos. Watt- Progress of Free Discussion .- The political con-Douglas; and its statements undoubtedly represent his son and barque Lucerne, the former having eighty cam- test in Illinois is descending to the dirtiest personalities. opinions. Well, how does the Chicago Times receive els on board, and the latter forty, have arrived off the Douglas and Lincoln have got to calling each other "forhearing principles expounded.